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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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Statistical Reporting Service, U. S. D. A. Washington, D. C.

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July 27, 1966

1866 CENTENNIAL ISSUE

Crop **100 years**
Livestock Reports

1966

U. S. Crop Summary as of July 1, 1966

Corn production is forecast at a record 4.22 billion bushels, 1 percent above 1965 and 12 percent more than the 1960-64 average. Prospective yield is 71.8 bushels, per acre.

All Wheat production is estimated at 1,240 million bushels, 7 percent less than last year but 1 percent more than average.

Winter Wheat production, at 983 million bushels, is 1 percent more than last month but 4 percent less than last year, and 1 percent below average.

Other Spring Wheat production prospects, at 195 million bushels, are 17 percent less than the 1965 crop but 4 percent more than average.

Durum Wheat prospects, at 63 million bushels, are 9 percent less than the 1965 crop but 29 percent more than average.

Oat production is forecast at 987 million bushels, 6 percent below last year and 11 percent less than average.

Soybean acreage for harvest is estimated at 37 million acres--up 7 percent from 1965 and 34 percent from average.

Sugarbeet production prospects are 4 percent below the 1965 crops. Acreage is down 4 percent and indicated yield, at 16.7 tons per acre, is down 0.1 ton from the 1965 yield.

Last Summer Potato crop is estimated at 32.0 million hundredweight, 5 percent above the 1965 crop.

Apple production in commercial areas is estimated at 126.7 million bushels, 7 percent less than last year but 1 percent above average.

Crop Report As of July 1, 1966

According to the Crop Reporting Board, July 1 crop prospects were not quite as favorable as a year ago. June weather permitted farmers to catch up on planting, but crop progress is somewhat behind normal. Crop acreage declined slightly, but soybeans, corn, barley, rice and potatoes were among crops having increases. Feed grain production is expected to be slightly less than last year. Winter wheat improved, but spring wheat prospects declined in June. Milk production was 3 percent less and egg production 2 percent less than during June 1965.

Feed Grain Tonnage May Be Lower

Feed grain acreage for harvest is 2 percent above last year. Increases in corn and barley offset lower acreages for oats and sorghum. Yield prospects for each of the three feed grains estimated in July--corn, barley and oats--are lower than last year. Indicated production for the three is down a fraction of one percent from 1965, but 8 percent above average.

Food Grain Production Down

Food grain production is expected to total 6 percent less than last year. Winter wheat pros-

pects, improved during June, but production is still 4 percent smaller for this largest food grain than last year. All spring wheat will total 15 percent under 1965--smaller crops are forecast for both durum and other spring wheat.

A record rice crop is in prospect for 1966, 5 percent larger than last year and the fifth consecutive record year. Rye output is down nearly one-fourth from the 1965 total.

More Potatoes--Less Sweetpotatoes

Acreage of each seasonal group of potatoes will exceed last year. The combined acreage for the 1966 crop year will be 6 percent more than 1965 and 7 percent above average. Indicated production of early and late summer potatoes is above both last year and average.

Production of sweetpotatoes is expected to be 16 percent less than last year.

Prices of Farm Products

Commodity	Average Prices Received by Farmers		Parity Prices Based on Data for June 1966
	May 1966	June 1966	
Basic commodities:			
Cotton, Amer. upland (lb.)..... ct.	28.49	29.08	42.59
Wheat (bu.)..... dol.	1.44	1.59	2.57
Rice (cwt.)..... dol.	5.08	5.07	6.83
Corn (bu.)..... dol.	1.19	1.19	1.58
Peanuts (lb.) ct.	(1)	(1)	14.7
Designated nonbasic commodities:			
Milkfat in cream (lb.) ct.	62.6	63.8	82.9
Milk, wholesale (cwt.)..... dol.	4.34	2 4.35	5.76
Wool (lb.)..... ct.	3 54.0	3 53.3	85.2
Other nonbasic commodities:			
Barley (bu.)..... dol.	1.06	1.08	1.28
Cottonseed (ton)..... dol.	(1)	(1)	64.90
Flaxseed (bu.) dol.	2.81	2.76	3.96
Hay, baled (ton)..... dol.	23.30	22.60	(1)
Oats (bu.) dol.	.655	.669	.866
Potatoes (cwt.)..... dol.	2.70	2.04	2.77
Rye (bu.)..... dol.	.896	1.11	1.40
Sorghum, grain (cwt.)..... dol.	1.79	1.80	2.53
Soybeans (bu.)..... dol.	2.90	3.04	3.18
Sweetpotatoes (cwt.) dol.	4.73	5.25	6.43
Oranges, on tree (box) dol.	2.08	1.87	3.53
Apples, for fresh use (bu.)... dol.	4.46	3.95	3.30
Beef cattle (cwt.) dol.	23.00	22.50	27.10
Calves (cwt.) dol.	26.80	26.00	31.00
Hogs (cwt.) dol.	22.30	23.00	22.70
Lambs (cwt.) dol.	23.90	23.50	26.80
Chickens, all (lb.) ct.	16.2	15.7	21.6
Eggs (dozen) ct.	32.2	32.9	48.6

¹ Unpublished ² Preliminary ³ Does not include incentive payment

Cotton Acreage is Smallest in Nearly 100 Years

Cotton acreage dropped one-fourth from last year and is the smallest planted acreage in nearly 100 years. Peanut acreage declined 1 percent from last year with lower acreages in the Southeast more than offsetting an increase in the Southwest peanut States. The 1966 flaxseed crop will be down more than one-fourth primarily because of about average yields in contrast to last year's record high output per acre.

More Tobacco, Sugarcane, and Dry Beans

The first estimate of all tobacco production for 1966 is 3 percent above last year, but 12 percent below average. Much of the increase is in flue-cured production, some is expected for Maryland tobacco.

Sugarcane production is expected to total 9 percent above last year and 2 percent above the previous high in 1964.

Production of dry beans is forecast 22 percent above last year and 6 percent above average.

Statistical Series of Interest to Agriculture

Item	1965		1966		
	June	Year Average	Apr.	May	June
Millions of persons					
Nonfarm employment, (civilian) ¹ ..	68.1	67.6	68.9	69.5	70.5
Farm employment.....	6.9	5.6	4.0	5.8	6.2
Family.....	4.6	4.1	1.2	4.3	4.2
Hired.....	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.0
Index number (1957-59 = 100)					
Industrial production ²	143	143	154	155	156
Total personal income payments ³	145	146	156	157	158
Weekly factory earnings ⁴	138	136	146	148	151
Average earnings of factory workers, per worker ⁴	128	128	131	133	133
Wholesale prices, all commodities ⁵	103	102	106	106	106
Farm commodities.....	100	98	106	104	104
Food, processed.....	106	105	111	110	110
Consumer price index ⁶	110	110	112	113	-
Food.....	110	109	114	114	-
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)					
Prices received by farmers.....	254	248	265	263	264
Crops.....	241	232	236	239	241
Food grains.....	157	164	168	174	189
Feed grains and hay.....	180	173	172	175	175
Cotton.....	254	245	240	240	246
Tobacco.....	499	513	547	546	546
Oil bearing crops.....	274	265	276	284	293
Fruit.....	223	236	243	262	269
Commercial vegetables.....	282	261	313	290	281
Livestock and products.....	265	261	291	284	283
Meat animals.....	342	319	365	361	359
Dairy products.....	240	261	272	266	267
Poultry and eggs.....	139	145	161	150	147
Prices paid by farmers.....	290	288	296	296	296
All commodities.....	307	306	314	315	314
Used in living.....	278	276	283	283	283
Used in production.....	323	321	333	333	333
Commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index)	323	321	333	333	333
Farm wage rates, seasonally adjusted.....	731	728	803	803	803
Parity ratio (prices received to parity index).....	79	77	80	79	79

¹Bureau of the Census, ²Federal Reserve Board, ³Department of Commerce, ⁴Bureau of Labor Statistics - omitted if unavailable at presstime.



SAM STAT SAYS "Let's Keep Informed"

A CENTURY OF CONTINUOUS CROP REPORTING

"This Centennial (of continuous nationwide crop, livestock, and price reporting) will serve a triple purpose", said Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman a few days before the opening of the Centennial Year, "to honor 850,000 voluntary crop reporters, to emphasize the Federal-State cooperation in providing the Nation with agricultural statistics, and to promote a better understanding of how estimates of farming conditions are derived, determined, and distributed."

The Secretary continued with this special praise: "These cooperating farmers and businessmen form the backbone of the reporting system. Their voluntary reporting... helps hold down the costs of collecting statistics... their expert judgments... enhance the accuracy of reports."

In this spirit the second century of continuous U.S. crop reporting was launched in the fitting atmosphere of the July Crop Report "lock-up". In addition to officials of the U.S. Crop Reporting Board and John A. Schnittker, Under Secretary of Agriculture, who signed the July Crop Production Report in a special ceremony, guests included representatives of Congressmen, other Agencies, and press.

The Crop Reporting Board is an arm of the Statistical Reporting Service, USDA's fact-gathering and distributing agency. SRS has 43 field offices covering the 50 States to coordinate the efforts of the volunteer reporters. Most States assist the field offices with expert agricultural information.

From Wagon Wheels to Data Reels

A century ago, most of this kind of work was done in Washington, D.C., with the help of county correspondents. In 1882, the first Statistical Agents of USDA were appointed. They developed a corps of voluntary farmer-reporters. The Crop Reporting Board was established in 1905, and four years later lock-up laws were effected to protect against premature disclosure and to release simultaneous reports to the public.

Reports of farm goods in cold storage began in 1914; pig crop reports began in 1922. Regularly scheduled enumerative surveys of agriculture, conducted semi-annually, started in 1954, and gained national scope a decade later. The surveys feature trained collectors of farm facts who interview farmers on acreage, livestock, and farm wages.

Other methods to increase the accuracy of agricultural information are: Objective yield surveys, which record crop progress during the growing seasons with on-the-spot field counts; and electronic computers that now process much of the collected data to speed the facts of agriculture to the public.

From time to time throughout the Centennial, many States are planning special anniversary observances of their reporting services tied in with the national Centennial.

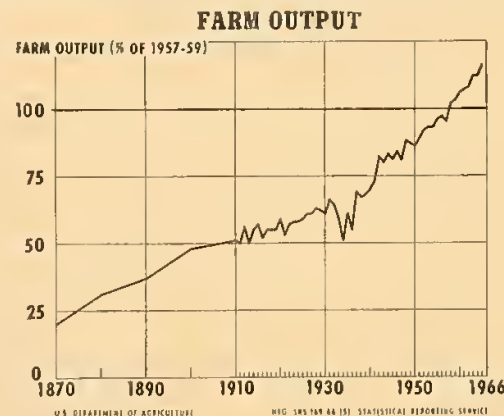
The second century of continuous farm fact reporting promises to be even more dynamic than the first because of the increasingly complex problems in distribution of food and fiber, the rapidly advancing technologies of agriculture and the worldwide population explosion. But no matter how technical crop reporting methods may become, straightforward voluntary reporting, from the farm and the businesses farming supports, is expected to continue to be the backbone of the facts of agriculture.

Charting the First 100 Years

The Population: In 1870, the population of the United States was largely rural. Even then, however, rural farm and nonfarm persons were losing ground to urbanites. Rural and urban populations were about even by the time of World War I. Then urban numbers continued at a more rapid rate of growth than rural numbers. By the mid-1960's the urban population outnumbered rural people about 3 to 1.

The Farm: Between the two generations, from 1870 to 1910, farm numbers rose sharply doubling to more than 6 million as agriculture expanded westward. The numbers were about stable from 1910 to the mid-1930's, but declined sharply after 1950. Now, numbers are down to slightly more than 3 million, not much above 1870.

The Rising Index of Output: From less than 25 in 1870 to nearly 120 in 1965, in a steady upward trend over the century, except for the dust bowl days of the early 1930's--is the remarkable story of the near-century of progress in U.S. farm output. Since 1940 it has gone sharply up.



Charts such as this, depicting 100 years of trends in crops, livestock, agricultural prices, and population, will be published in, "A Century of Agriculture, in Charts and Tables."

Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Farm-Retail Spread and Farmer's Share of the Consumer's Dollar for Market Basket of Farm-Food Products

Year and Month	Retail Cost ¹	Farm Value ²	Farm-Retail Spread	Farmer's Share
1965 average	\$1.042	\$409	\$633	39%
1966 March.....	1.103	460	643	42
1966 April	1.100	448	652	41
1966 May.....	1.092	436	656	40

¹Retail costs of aver. quantities per family and per single person bought (1960-61) by wage and clerical workers, based on Bur. Labor Statis. figures. ²Farmer's receipts.

Cash Receipts¹ from Farm Marketings, by States, January - May

State	Livestock and Products		Crops ²		Total ²	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
NORTH ATLANTIC						
Maine	53.5	58.3	114.9	65.4	168.3	123.6
New Hampshire	17.2	18.8	5.0	5.3	22.2	24.2
Vermont	47.0	51.0	7.8	7.6	54.7	58.5
Massachusetts	38.1	40.5	27.6	28.4	65.7	68.9
Rhode Island.....	4.6	4.9	3.0	3.2	7.6	8.2
Connecticut	36.2	39.5	31.4	31.0	67.6	70.5
New York	262.5	288.3	101.7	97.4	364.2	385.7
New Jersey.....	49.7	55.2	25.6	29.2	75.4	84.3
Pennsylvania.....	249.4	274.9	86.0	91.2	335.4	366.1
NORTH CENTRAL						
Ohio	259.9	307.8	119.3	134.5	379.2	442.3
Indiana	277.4	338.3	149.6	197.1	427.1	535.5
Illinois	474.6	586.0	417.6	499.9	892.2	1,085.9
Michigan	173.8	195.8	102.7	101.6	276.5	297.4
Wisconsin.....	463.4	526.3	46.9	43.9	510.3	570.2
Minnesota	466.7	552.0	157.5	132.9	624.2	684.9
Iowa	828.2	1,025.4	258.0	248.6	1,086.2	1,274.0
Missouri.....	276.7	340.8	67.0	77.1	343.7	417.9
North Dakota	79.5	100.1	116.6	137.2	196.1	237.3
South Dakota	227.9	288.4	32.9	42.2	260.9	330.6
Nebraska	399.9	502.0	122.4	136.8	522.4	638.8
Kansas	301.0	387.1	108.1	129.6	409.1	516.7
SOUTHERN						
Delaware.....	36.1	41.3	6.5	9.2	42.6	50.5
Maryland.....	86.5	101.1	34.9	38.3	121.3	139.4
Virginia	90.6	103.0	34.8	37.6	125.4	140.7
West Virginia.....	26.4	29.3	8.2	8.4	34.6	37.7
North Carolina.....	155.3	186.4	65.0	64.5	220.3	251.0
South Carolina.....	46.6	53.5	35.4	33.9	82.0	87.4
Georgia.....	202.0	247.2	49.4	49.7	251.4	297.0
Florida.....	94.3	116.9	515.3	514.4	609.5	631.3
Kentucky.....	123.0	153.3	82.0	103.8	205.0	257.1
Tennessee.....	110.0	133.3	50.8	42.5	160.8	175.8
Alabama.....	154.1	190.4	28.9	28.6	183.0	219.0
Mississippi.....	124.6	151.8	92.2	80.8	216.8	232.6
Arkansas.....	126.6	153.2	76.9	62.8	203.5	216.0
Louisiana.....	69.7	85.6	42.8	43.2	112.5	128.8
Oklahoma.....	155.4	200.1	59.7	67.4	215.1	267.6
Texas.....	422.0	550.5	348.4	422.7	770.4	973.2
WESTERN						
Montana.....	50.6	62.0	53.7	60.0	104.3	122.0
Idaho.....	80.1	95.6	107.1	81.2	187.2	176.8
Wyoming.....	33.7	40.7	5.5	5.1	39.2	45.8
Colorado.....	211.6	256.1	50.7	45.5	262.3	301.6
New Mexico.....	35.8	45.5	22.6	19.2	58.3	64.8
Arizona.....	87.9	109.6	111.0	113.1	198.9	222.8
Utah.....	49.2	58.3	9.9	10.1	59.1	68.3
Nevada.....	14.4	18.4	3.3	3.4	17.7	21.8
Washington.....	93.5	110.2	106.4	109.2	199.9	219.4
Oregon.....	66.4	78.4	54.8	53.4	121.2	131.8
California.....	542.8	632.7	561.6	630.6	1,104.4	1,263.3
UNITED STATES	8,276.4	9,986.2	4,719.4	4,978.7	12,995.8	14,964.9

¹Preliminary estimates as of the first of the current month. Revised estimates by months are to be released in the Farm Income Situation, published in February, April, July and November. Revised year earlier data are released in the Statistical Summary, July. ²Sales of farm products include receipts from loans reported minus value of redemption during the period. Details may not add due to rounding.

Cash Receipts From Farming and Index of Volume of Farm Marketings, United States¹

Item	January-May		June
	1965	1966	1966
CASH RECEIPTS	Millions of dollars		
Total marketings and CCC loans ² ...	12,996	14,965	3,000
Livestock and products	8,277	9,986	2,000
Meat animals.....	4,659	6,026	
Dairy products	2,155	2,244	
Poultry and eggs	1,274	1,522	
Other.....	188	195	
Crops	4,719	4,979	1,000
Food grains.....	396	446	
Feed crops.....	1,130	1,286	
Cotton (lint and seed).....	493	535	
Oil-bearing crops.....	468	526	
Tobacco.....	155	175	
Vegetables	922	823	
Fruits and tree nuts	528	515	
Other	628	674	
Government payments	584	566	
Grand total	13,580	15,531	
VOLUME OF FARM MARKETINGS:	1957-59 - 100		
All commodities.....	94	99	107
Livestock and products.....	113	114	120
Crops	69	78	90

¹ Preliminary estimates as of the first of the current month. Revised estimates by months are to be released in the Farm Income Situation, published in February, April, July and November. Revised year earlier data are released in the Statistical Summary, July. ² Sales of farm products include receipts from loans reported minus value of redemption during the period. Details may not add due to rounding.

Pasture and Hay Prospects Below Last Year

Reported pasture condition on July 1 was 79 percent of normal--5 points below a year earlier. High temperatures near the end of June caused rapid deterioration. Pastures were still good in the north Central areas and much of the Northeast. Poor pasture condition was indicated in large areas of the northern Mountain States, the central Plains and central Appalachian area.

Indicated production of all hay for 1966 is 8 percent less than last year and 3 percent below average. Yield prospects are below last year in all regions except the North Atlantic. Alfalfa weevils caused widespread damage and limited the tonnage from the first cutting of this important hay crop.

Livestock and Livestock Products

Item	Unit	Jan.-May 1965	Jan.-May 1966
Dairy Production		Millions	
Milk	pounds	¹ 66,647	¹ 63,761
Evaporated whole milk	"	709.2	746.3
Dry Nonfat milk solids (for human food)	"	1,034.6	762.1
Butter, creamery	"	687.0	519.3
Cheese, American	"	511.4	504.4
Ice Cream	gallons	288.5	287.9
Poultry Production			
Eggs	--	¹ 33,022	¹ 32,534
Federally inspected slaughter ²			
Chickens.....	pounds	2,175.6	2,341.4
Turkeys.....	"	101.9	126.8
Poultry used for further processing	"	283.4	345.3
Liquid egg	"	295.7	257.1
Dried egg (egg solids).....	"	23.0	21.2
Frozen egg	"	169.1	148.6
Meat Production (dressed weight) ³			
Beef	"	7,326	7,809
Veal	"	368	358
Pork	"	4,736	4,439
Lamb and mutton	"	268	264
Total red meat	"	12,698	12,870

¹ January-June. ² Ready-to-cook. ³ Commercial; excludes farm slaughter.

Less Tree Fruit

The indicated production of deciduous fruits is 5 percent below last year, but 7 percent above average. Production of apples, grapes, sour cherries, apricots, and prunes is expected to be below last year. All fruits except sour cherries and prunes are expected to be above average.

Tonnage of almonds, filberts, and walnuts is expected to be 16 percent above last year and 24 percent more than average. The filbert crop is 45 percent higher, almond production 13 percent higher, and the walnut crop is expected to be a record 16 percent above last year.

Citrus production this (1965-66) season, 14 percent above last year, is 18 percent above average. Limes and tangerines are below last year.

William T. Schanger, Editor